DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY; In my district, people were enjoying the privilege of having this subsidy...(*Interruptions*)... I request that the backward districts be covered by the Investment Subsidy Scheme. Will the hon. Minister assure us on this point?

SHRI AJIT SINGH; If the backward districts come under the new scheme, it will definitely cover those districts.

MR. CHAIRMAN; Yes, Mr. Shah

SHRI VIREN J. SHAH; Sir, the honourable Minister has talked about district-level committees. I would like to know about Silvasa..(*interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN; Question Hour is over. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Infant motality rate

*164. *SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:* Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approximately 290 infants below one year of age die every day and one lakh every year in West Bengal;

(b) what are the estimated figures in this behalf for the whole country; and

(c) what steps Government are taking for effective implementation of immunisation programmes to reduce the infant mortality rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

On the basis of data gathered through Sample Registration Syetem of Registrar General of India, the infant mortality rate for West Bengal in 1988 is estimated to be 70 per thousand live births while for the country as whole it is 94 per thousand live births. This implies that there are 1.15 lakh infant deaths annually (or 315 per day) in West Bengal while for the country as a whole, the estimated number of infant deaths is nearly 21.46 lakh every year (or about 5900 per day).

There are several causes of infant mortality which include prematurity, low birth weight, birth injuries and birth asphyxia, respiratory infections and congenital malformations, dehydration due to diarrhoea, malnutrition and vaccine preventable diseases. Government have taken several measures to ensure effective implementation of immunization programme, including antenatal, natal and post-natal care through a net-work of health sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, community health centres and other health institutions located in rural and urban areas. It has been particularly ensured there is adequate supply of vaccines and cold chain equipment including needles and syringes, sterlisation equipment and refrigerators. Training of health staff regular field monitoring and surveillance and involvement of voluntary non-Government Organisations has received particular attention.

कारखानों तथा विद्युत उत्पादक प्रतिष्ठानों को निर्धारित मात्रा में कोयले की पूर्ति

*166. श्री राम जेठमलानी :
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के विभिन्न कारखानों और विद्युत उत्पादक प्रतिष्ठानों को निश्चित अवधि के दौरान निर्धारित मात्रा में कोयले की पूर्ति की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलों तथा विद्युत उत्पादक प्रतिष्ठानों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रति वर्ष, कितनी मात्रा में कोयले की पूर्ति की गई ;